



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES AND ERRATA: VOLUME 8

L. P. EISENHART: *Applicable surfaces with asymptotic lines*

Pp. 113–134.

Since the publication of this memoir, the author is informed by Professor BIANCHI that he obtained the fundamental theorem (p. 122) in a note, "*Sulle coppie di superficie applicabili con assegnata rappresentazione sferica*," published in the *Rendiconti della R. Accademia dei Lincei*, volume 13 (1904), pp. 147–161. The methods are essentially the same.

W. R. LONGLEY: *A class of periodic orbits*

P. 165, l. 23.

For $(m < \mu)$ read $(m < \bar{\mu})$.

P. 166, l. 7.

" $\frac{\sqrt{1 - (\bar{e} + e)^2}}{[1 - (\bar{e} + e)]^2}$ " $\frac{\sqrt{1 - (\bar{e} + e)^2}}{(1 + \alpha)^{\frac{2}{3}} [1 - (\bar{e} + e)]^2}$.

L. E. DICKSON: *Invariants of binary forms*

P. 219, l. 6.

For $p < 2$ read $p > 2$.

P. 223, formula (60).

" $3n$ " 3^n .

C. N. MOORE: *On the introduction of convergence factors*

P. 305, l. 1 up.

For $\phi(0) = 0$ read $\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \phi(x) = \phi(0) = 1$.

P. 306, l. 1.

Condition (iii) should read: $\phi''(x)$ exists for $x > 0$ and $\phi''(x) \geq 0$ ($0 < xa \leq c$).

" l. 5 and l. 6.

Replace the sentence beginning in l. 5 by the following: Condition (a) follows for $x = 0$ from (ii) and for $x > 0$ from the fact that the second derivative of $\phi(x)$ exists for all values $x > 0$.

" l. 2 up.

For $0 \leq x \leq c$ read $0 < x \leq c$.

P. 307, l. 3.

After Condition (ii) " follows from (c) and the continuity of $\phi(x)$ for $x = 0$.

P. 308, l. 3 up.

Replace this line by the following: If for any value of α , (d) or (d') holds for all values of n , (e) is unnecessary.

A similar change must be made in the corresponding footnote for Theorem V, and may be made, and thus

secure greater generality, in the corresponding footnote for Theorems I and IV.

P. 318, l. 3.

In the parenthesis at the right hand end of the line,
for α read α' .

P. 323, l. 10 up.

For $0 < \alpha < \frac{c}{m}$ read $0 < \alpha$.

P. 327, l. 3.

" $\phi(\alpha, x)$ " $|\phi(\alpha, x)|$.

" l. 1 up

" $0 < \alpha < \frac{c}{m}$ " $0 < \alpha$.

G. A. BLISS, *A new form of the simplest problem ...*.

P. 411, l. 3 up.

The function $E(x, y, \sigma, \tau)$ should be defined as the negative of the expression given.
